THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1829. NO. 24.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REESE R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

BRASS WEIGHTS,

WITH the Imperial Stamp, Staple Isinglass, Pearl Sago, White Mustard Seed, Fancy Smelling Bottles, Fresh Tamarinds in jars, Maccouba Snuff, &c. just received at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4, 1829.—3"

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

English Reader and Vocabulary.

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined,* and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker:* with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures.—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries,* and their population, the number of *square miles;* the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities,* the form of *government* and prevailing *religion.*

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at *the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps.

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 23-tf

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail,* on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25—tf t.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1825—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY CRAMER & SPEAR,

Franklin Head, Wood between Third and Fourth streets,

CONNOLLY'S ARITHMETIC,

OR

THE OHIO ACCOMPTANT:

BEING a plain practical treatise, with a complete system of Mensuration. By James L. Connolly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have carefully examined Mr. Connolly's system of Arithmetic and Mensuration, and have not the least hesitation in pronouncing it to be worthy of a place among the best authors, on these subjects, in the United States.

JOHN TAYLOR, E. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9th, 1829.

MESSRS. CRAMER & SPEAR,

Gentlemen—I am indebted to your politeness for a copy of "Connolly's Arithmetic," which, after a careful examination, I have found to be a work of no ordinary merit. The arrangement of the several parts, is well adapted to the capacity and comprehension of beginners; and the judicious elucidations which accompany each part, greatly add to the merits, by promoting the utility of the work; for every school-book is valuable, in proportion to its usefulness, and not its size. I am particularly pleased with the author's method of introducing, at the beginning, the tabular lessons for the exercise of the scholar's memory. With these views of the Arithmetic, I cheerfully recommend it as worthy of patronage.

Yours, respectfully,
N. R. SMITH.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1829.

MESSRS. CRAMER & SPEAR,

Gentlemen—I have minutely examined every rule and question in Mr. "Connolly's Arithmetic," and find that the author's mode of distributing each rule into four subordinate divisions, reflects on him the highest honor as a judicious Arithmetician. In the 64th and twelve following pages, an improvement of no inconsiderable importance presents itself, (it is in fact, altogether new in this country) viz. the introduction of fractions before practice; this is surely a most utile improvement: Can a pupil understand practice, or the principle of taking parts unless he is well acquainted with fractions? Can he understand decimals, independent of fractions? Surely not: therefore the arrangement of the rules and examples in this work is certainly good. I cannot pass unnoticed the manner in which he has avoided the erroneous inadvertence of former writers on this subject, of classing difficult questions with minor ones, before the pupil be well prepared in the common rudiments of each rule; this he has carefully avoided, by selecting the difficult ones under the head of questions for exercise; then on the second reading, when the pupil's young mind is rightly formed, these questions may give great accession to mathematics and mechanics. I presume the author had this in view, when he introduced his system of Mensuration as an appendix to the work. Finally his questions for examination at the end of each rule, must strongly impress on the minds of students the necessary part of each rule as they progress. Wishing you and the author success, and every one who contributes his mite, in the improvement of useful learning.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours, &c. JNO. M'NEVIN.

November 13.—6w

10 BBLS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Just received, and for sale low, by the barrel or less quantity, at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

December 4, 1829—3"

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish: and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829—wtf

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, at the head of Seventh street. The house is finished in a good manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire of THOMAS FINK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FROST AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carmcas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale.

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

PURCHASERS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the piece or parcel of land advertised to be sold by Wm. Caven, Esq. Sheriff of Allegheny county, as the property of John Jenkins, on the 9th day of December next, by virtue of a writ of testatum vend. ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, was sold unto the subscriber on the 18th day of September, 1829, for a valuable consideration, as will appear by a reference to the office of recording of deeds of Allegheny county, where the agreement is left to be placed on record. I shall proceed to enforce my title against any purchase at law.

JAMES LOBBE.

November 27—3t.*

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone

MANUFACTORY,

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall, therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh.

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

MR. E. H. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo

PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity to three very superior toned PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hall and John Kearsing, of New York. Two of these are of the highly improved Metallic Plate, with Detached Sounding Boards. These advantages are obvious on inspection. By the metallic plate, the instrument is calculated to remain in tune a much longer time. It allows the strings to be much shorter, and also gives a clearness and brilliancy of tone. The sounding board being entirely detached, prevents the possibility of its splitting from the effects of the climate—two grand considerations for those in this part of the country, where tuners and repairers are scarce. These instruments are selected from the factories by an eminent professor, and particular attention paid to the evenness of touch and tone, so essential to a pianoist.

The above are for sale, and warranted, at Messrs. Johnston & Stockton's Bookstore, Market street, where an assortment of the latest musical publications of New York and Boston can be had. Second hand Piano Fortes taken at a fair valuation in exchange.

☞ Mr. Coppock is still continuing his instructions on the Piano Forte, with Singing, founded on the celebrated Logierian system, now so deservedly popular throughout England. Terms made known as above.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

Orders taken for any kind of musical merchandise, either foreign or of New York manufacture, which will be sold at the original prices, with a very small advance for carriage.

December 8, 1829—tf.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low.

J. S.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.; all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞ For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied. CHARLES CARTER & Co.

No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—w8t.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAY

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty str. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

To my Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and they have appointed the second Monday of January next, at ten o'clock of said day, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, in said county, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JESSE DUNCAN

November 27—w3t

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the U. S. Telegraph—Extra.

Washington City, Dec. 8.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voices of our countrymen. The task devolves on me, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the Federal Legislature of twenty-four sovereign States, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our Union.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other Powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To effect an adjustment of these shall, continue to be the object of my earnest endeavors; and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong: and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of the Government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the People, we shall be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the U. States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negociation with England, France, and Spain. The late periods at which our Ministers to those Governments left the United States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they are respectively charged. Relying upon the justness of our views in relation to the points committed to negociation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations, is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations. Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candor and liberality which ought ever to characterize the acts of sovereign States, seeking to adjust, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention. The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication on our part, is in a course of preparation. This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic member of this Confederacy. The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as, from the high reputation of the Commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interests at the court of the Sovereign who has evinced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust. With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and magnanimous People. The beneficial effects produced by the commercial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her Government.—Should this result induce a disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the wholesome principles which constitute our commercial policy, our Minister to that Court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful conclusions. The claims of our citizens for depredations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and in many instances, by the express direction, of the then existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied; and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened Governments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays of the past, will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French Government, with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and irrefutable justice, and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain has been authorized to assist in removing evils alike injuries to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has also been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoliations upon our commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers, our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the United States have always found a steadfast friend.—Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the calamities of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favorable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness.—The treaty of Peace between these powers having been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the United States, from unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia under a flag at Peace with the Porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the Powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past Summer, an autece[dent], but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was renewed, under circumstances which promised the most favorable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the Government. A negociation, commenced and nearly completed with that power, by the late Administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself; until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. The information being received, the application of the established rule of our Government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for spoliations, but all that we have a right to demand from that Government, in their behalf, has not been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the subject has, with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the Government, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favorable character. The policy of an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquillity, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics of our own hemisphere have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self-government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and perhaps forever stifled, in that republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other states, this devotion to liberty cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty negociated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that Power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested: and if met by a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbor, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say, that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican government to ratify a Treaty, negociated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared; but, before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the government of Mexico, through its Charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly complied with, and a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican diplomatic Agent near this Government was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacle to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say, that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imputation of an improper interference, by him, in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communication with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice President. Our system of government was, by its framers, deemed an experiment; and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the People belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate: it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves that, in proportion as agents to execute the will of the People are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful; all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the People can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance, and, in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the People may not be always ascertained, or, if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of these may be controlled by an individual Representative. Honors and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballottings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representatives to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the People is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidate: finally, although all were inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President; and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—*that the majority is to govern*—it must be very certain that a President elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us, then, endeavor so to amend our system that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election: and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connexion with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision, disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens, but the purity of our Government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President, in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the Cabinet, and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can, for any great length of time, enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt. Office is considered as a species of property; and Government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the People. Corruption in some, and, in others, a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public offices are, or, at least, admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the People, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to, nor continuance in office, is matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits; and when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the People, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living, that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property now so generally connected with official station; and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred, during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either of our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importations of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its surest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff; believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interest of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day, are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation, subjected to such influences, can never be just; and will not long retain the sanction of a People, whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance, which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains us. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any burthen, of which either may justly complain.

The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the Tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent; they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity, is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imposts and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the Act of 19th May, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the expenditures for the same time at twenty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next; of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and eighty cents; reducing the whole debt of the Government, on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, including seven millions of five per cent stock, subscribed to the Bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the 1st of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-four cents. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and auspicious of the ability of Government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens; and will find, not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The financial power of the States will also be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favor of education and other public objects; while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general weal, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the debt, upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union; will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required from its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvements, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the States, and strengthen the bonds which unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several states. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow-citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensible to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the province of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self-government, for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it—in the State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the ligitimate sphere of State sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fall.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods important from beyond the Cape of Good Hope are the chief cause of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by government, sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposite for security and for debenture, and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of its insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure, be obviated. An authority to construct such houses, is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the Revenue arising from imposts were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that these laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to prevent this evil; avoiding, however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck, with the large amount of public money, which appears to be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively, belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an *accounting* officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operates unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this office be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the Heads of the other Departments—receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his Departments as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and, hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings for offences against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired: one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are indited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorizing the discharge of the persons debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the Government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last Session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States' Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States. Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and the Government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtilites, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions, as to baffle the arts of perversion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidences of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favor of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the Government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the Government; with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvement may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army, Fortifications, Arsenals, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipment of the Militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration: to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress of the 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery; cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointment. An explanatory act, disignating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or from it, as it has been, fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are: Those, for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensible for the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former administrations: but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously employed in the militia service; and, in a measure, secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the Pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every Revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relics of the War of Independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective, in not embracing within its provisions all those who were, during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor: Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called for by the sympathies of the People, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operations as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred to the number of one hundred and fifty-four; of which, on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation; and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the Department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, by about fifty thousand dollars; for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indians. It will be perceived that, without legislative aid, the Executive cannot obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund; which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been invested in United States' three per cent. stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, lost no opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them further into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general receding further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only Sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? The Constitution declares, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the Confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits, which, having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently recognised in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an Independent Government within their State? and unless they did, would it not be the duty of the General Government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indians establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this Government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned, it will follow that the objects of this Government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States.

Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct, and others have left but remnants to preserve, for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the states, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bounds of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of these States, and of every State actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honor, submit to you the interesting question, whether something cannot be done, consistently with the rights of the States, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district West of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavour to teach them the arts of civilization; and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government.

This emigration should be voluntary: for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, the must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the special attention of Government. In this spirit, the measures which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no more ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lie in the harbors, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and, even under the best precautions for their preservation, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element. On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be, to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class; and look rather to the possession of ample materials, prepared for the emergencies of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power. Judicious deposites in the Navy yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as must be employed in guarding our commerce. The proper points for the establishment of these yards are indicated with so much force, in the report of the Navy Board, that in recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this District, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship-building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the Board as the best for the concentration of materials; and from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted; and substituting, in its stead, bureaus, similar to those already existing in the War Department. Each member of the Board, transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel, in its highest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy, to the prosperity of which each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under such an arrangement, every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character; its efficiency would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public money promoted.

I would also recommend that the marine corps be merged in the artillery or infantry, as the best mode of curing the many defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has, besides its Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, five Brevet Lt. Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine servce could as well be made from the infantry or artillery, there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature considerations may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretary, to which I refer you, for other interesting details. Among these I would bespeak the attention of Congress, for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the army and navy as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified.

The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactoty administration of that Department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this Department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly, to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the Government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the People. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different States is certainly desirable; and, existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be extended to hers. The judicial system of the United States exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the Union: to three others, the Circuit Courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended, and, to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter, the advantages afforded (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow-citizens in other States, in the whole extent of the criminal, and much of the civil authority of the Federal Judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be doubted; neither is it to be disguised that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the different parts of the Union, and, at the same time, to avoid such a multiplication of members as would encumber the Supreme Appellate Tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the Circuit Judges into two classes, and providing that the Supreme Court should be held by those classes alternately—the Chief Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the Circuit Court system to those States which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the census of the People of the U. States, will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress.

The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State, forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of the Executive.—Thirteen years ago, it was, in Mr. Madison's last message to Congress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both of his successors, and my comparatively limited experience has satisfied me of its justness. It has arisen from many causes, not the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations; and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a Home Department—a measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually and imperceptibly the already too strong bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am not, therefore, disposed to revive the recommendation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Department, that its Secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

The charter of the Bank of the U. States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the People. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Com. Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although sensible, as a general rule, of the impropriety of Executive interference under a Government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favorable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognized and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed, as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps her seal upon it: and the meed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels.

ANDREW JACKSON.

POSTSCRIPT. The Old Officers of the House were re-elected. Mr. *Stevenson* received 152 votes.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10.

The President's Message, which was delivered to both houses of Congress on Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock, was received in Pittsburgh at one o'clock on Wednesday. As our paper comes out in due course on Friday, we have determined not to issue an extra, but to anticipate the usual time of issuing our paper. We have not had time to read the Message, and of course are not prepared to make any comments.

On the 4th instant, we announced our determination not to permit the Gazette to become the advocate of either of the parties which now exist in this section of our country. Our supporters being about equally divided, we were unwilling, *without some adequate reason*, to disturb the feelings of either portion of our friends.

We have always opposed Mr. Stevenson's election to Congress—at first, because we thought him not qualified to represent our district, and latterly, because we believed that the talents which he does possess were not *faithfully* devoted to the service of his constituents. On these points our opinions remain unaltered. Still, however, being convinced that Mr. Stevenson's defeat and Mr. Denny's election were morally certain, respect to the feelings and opinions of a large number of our patrons induced us to endeavor to let *that* defeat and *this* election occur without our interference. Whether Mr. Denny's majority should be a few more or less, was a matter of minor consequence, not sufficient to induce us to do an act, or write a word, which might be unpleasant to the feelings of a single friend. With these impressions, we determined, perhaps with more *policy* than *gallantry*, "to jouk and let the jaw gae o'er."

Our cotemporary of the Mercury seems, however, determined that there shall be no neutrals in this controversy. What motive operates upon the mind of that gentleman we cannot divine. Be his motive, however, what it may, his course in relation to us is such, that we can no longer remain silent in relation to Mr. Stevenson's services and qualifications.

In the Mercury of the 7th instant, the editor of that paper uses the following language:—"And in doing so, it gives us pleasure to remark, that so imposing are these interests, *("agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial,")* that even the editor of the Gazette, with all his known hostility to Mr. Stevenson, chooses on this occasion not to compromit them, by engaging in a crusade under the anti-masonic banner against the election of one who, as he advocated and secured the present tariff, must necessarily be best qualified to defend it.—In this light, the neutrality of the editor is a subject of just commendation:"—intimating distinctly that although we are hostile to Mr. Stevenson, yet we will not oppose him, *because we believe him to be the fittest man to defend our interests.* This was a bold, impudent, and gratuitous attempt, by that editor, to convert our *neutrality* into *hostility* to Mr. Denny. The boldness of this attempt is only equalled by its *falsity.* What could induce that gentleman to make such an unfounded assertion, is, as I have before said, difficult to divine. Was he unwilling to see us quietly pursuing the even tenor of our way, or did he hope that respect for the wishes of our masonic patrons would induce us to permit his *misrepresentations* to pass uncontradicted? or did he calculate that our contradiction would not reach his readers? or did he act under the impression that Mr. Stevenson's case was desperate, and that *desperate diseases* require desperate remedies?

His motives are to us matters of minor consequence; but we certainly will not willingly permit this impudent trick to produce its desired effect.—Having made this bold effort to enlist our opinions in the controversy, we have no choice, but to state those opinions *fairly.* To show, however, in the first place, that the editor *knew* that the reason which he assigned, in the sentence above quoted, for our neutrality, was not the *true one*, we only cite the following part of his second sentence: "and the latter, (Editor of Gazette,) declares that his supporters are "*equally divided* between the Masonic and anti-masonic parties," and *for this reason he cannot interfere.*"

Here the ingenuous editor of the Mercury, quotes our own words, and adds, "and *for this reason* he cannot interfere;" yet, afterwards; he assigns for our conduct, motives which he well knew did not exist.

In relation to Mr. Stevenson's conduct as a member of the Committee on Manufactures, we will only state that the Bill which they reported, was *supported* by all his "*Southern friends*," and was *opposed* by Matthew Carey, Hezekiah Niles, and all Manufacturers throughout the United States.—Indeed, so exceptionable was the Bill, that *even* Joel Southerland moved some amendments which were *carried*; and Mr. Dickerson, though a Jacksonite, always faithful to the interests of the country, moved farther amendments, which were *also carried*, and the *Bill* of the Committee thus altered and amended, is our present Tariff.

A few days before the Committee's Bill was reported, Mr. Stevenson wrote to his friend in Fayette county, and assured him that "*our Southern friends*" would support the Bill, and so they did. But why did they support it? let them speak for themselves. Mr. Cambreleng afterwards in debate said, "*he would vote to make it as obnoxious as possible.*" Mr. Mitchell said, "*the more oppressive the duties are, the more anxious he would be to vote for it.*" Mr. Weems declared, "*he would make the Tariff so bitter a pill that it could not be swallowed.*"

Such were Mr. Stevenson's "*southern friends*," and such the motives which induced them to support his bill. Fortunately Messrs. Sutherland's and Dickerson's amendments were carried and then Mr. Stevenson's "*southern friends*" voted *against* the bill.

Having briefly stated the wishes, views, and motives of Mr. Stevenson's "*southern friends*," in relation to the bill as *reported*, and also as *amended* by Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Dickerson, we will proceed to give the opinions of Messrs. Niles, Carey, and the manufacturers throughout our country. Some of our readers may perhaps ask what weight are the opinions of those men entitled to? Mr. Baldwin knows them well, and he is good authority. At the Jackson dinner, on the 4th of July, 1827, he made a speech, and in the course of it he used the following language: "*Let old enemies and pretended converts suffer such men as Matthew Carey and Hezekiah Niles to recommend to the nation the measures which Congress ought to adopt.*" In conformity with this advice of Mr. Baldwin, M. Carey, H. Niles, and the manufacturers and woolgrowers from all parts of the United States, met at Harrisburgh about six weeks afterwards, and there prepared a bill which they thought "*congress ought to adopt.*" Against this bill Mr. Stevenson used all his influence, and supported his own bill, which Mr. Niles declared ought to be called, "*a bill to prohibit the manufacture of woollen goods, and to cut the throats of all the sheep in the United States.*"

Fortunately this bill was materially improved by Messrs. Sutherland and Dickerson, so that Mr. Stevenson *did not "cut the throats of all our sheep, and prohibit the manufacture of woollen goods."* Such was Mr. Stevenson's course on the subject of the Tariff of 1828, and for this course we opposed him last fall.

We are compelled to be brief, and will now notice his conduct in relation to the *salt manufacturers* in our country. On the 16th of December, 1828, the following article, written by the *present editor*, appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Conner offered a resolution, instructing the committee on manufactures to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on foreign salt, which was rejected, Ayes 75, Noes 99.—Among the ayes are three, and only three Pennsylvanians, viz: Messrs *Stevenson*, Miner, and Fry, and among the Noes are seventeen Pennsylvanians."

This article was suffered to pass annoticed until the 29th, that is for *thirteen* days, allowing abundance of time for Mr. Stevenson himself to reply from Washington. On the 29th a reply appears in the Mercury. The grounds taken by the writer in the Mercary, no doubt Mr. Stevenson himself, are as follows:

First, he says my assertion was untrue; the house did not *reject* the bill, they only *refused to consider it.* Truly a nice distinction! He then says, "*Mr. Stevenson voted that they should consider the resolution. I think this was at least a civil and complimentary course towards Mr. Conner, not to knock in the head the fond creature of his imagination.*" He then adds: "*It has not been usual in this house to stifle the small attempts of members to attract notice at home.*" Again he says "*these resolutions for inquiry, are matters of course, got up to tickle constituents, a sort of popularity trap which is well understood at Washington.*"

Mr. Stevenson should have recollected that these matters of compliment cost the nation about $2500 per day. He should recollect that while he was assisting Mr. Conner to set "*a popularity trap to catch his constituents,*" it was not very fair to make the yeomanry of this district "pay the expenses of heating the poker."

Messrs. Orr, from Armstrong, Coulter, from Westmoreland, Barbour, from Crawford, Forward, from Somerset, and, indeed, every Pennsylvanian west of the Susquehanna, *except Mr. Stevenson*, refused to aid in setting this "popularity trap."

If Mr. Stevenson's vote had carried the question of consideration, two or three weeks of the time of congress would have been spent in "tickling constituents," at an expense of $2500 a day. Thanks to the *seventeen* members from Pennsylvania, for refusing to set a "popularity trap" for Mr. Conner's constituents.

The writer next asserts "that the repeal of the duty would not injure our salt manufacturers."

The yeomanry of this district may judge of this assertion: for our own part, it is sufficient to know that Turk's Island salt is now profitably sold at Louisville. How much higher it might be bro't, if the duty of twenty cents per bushel was taken off, we will not pretend to say.

We repeat it again, we did not volunteer: we were willing to remain passive. The editor of the Mercury, by attributing to us sentiments approbatory of Mr. Stevenson's course, actually accused us of approving that very conduct which we have uniformly condemned. If we admit that the opinions now attributed to us by our cotemporary are true, we at the same time acknowledge that our *former opinions* were *mere pretences.* This we will not assent to: our former opinions were coolly and dispassionately formed, upon matters as they occurred, and upon a full review of these matters, those opinions remain unchanged.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, December 2.—The packet ship Brighton, Capt. Sebor, arrived this morning from London. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the evening of October 31st, inclusive.

Affairs of the East.—The prevailing opinion is, that though the treaty is ratified, the Porte will find much difficulty in fulfilling it, because of the exhausted state of its funds. The Reis Effendi has long since given the English and French Ambassadors to understand that his master looked to those nations for pecuniary assistance, but the replies were vague and unsatisfactory. Advices from Constantinople, Sept. 28, state that the Sultan is about sending, or has sent, an Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, to negociate for a modification of some of the articles of the Treaty.—This mission is confided to Halil Pacha; and an article in the *Messenger des Chambres* of Oct. 28, says it seems to hold out some hopes of salvation, its object being to prove to the Emperor of Russia that it is impossible for the Porte to pay the contributions. Great reliance is placed on the generosity of the Emperor, and it is hoped that he will renounce the indemnity of 10,000,000 of ducats, and that he will order the evacuation of the Turkish territory next spring. Gen. Muffling, it is said from Constantinople, has given every body there such a high opinion of the Emperor of Russia, that nobody doubts the success of Halil Pacha's mission. Among other presents which the Sultan has sent to St. Petersburgh, by the Ambassadors, are a cloak of Ermine, with an agraffe of diamonds, for the Emperor, and ten Turkish shawls, adorned with pearls and brilliants.

The very fact of the Sultan's sending such a mission, shows how much he has been humbled. Hitherto the representative of Mahomet has never sent an Ambassador to any court. It was enough for him to condescend to *receive* a minister from any nation of Christians.

A letter from Berlin, of Oct. 16, copied from the Algemeine Zeitung, is published in the London Courier of the 30th, and commented upon, as probably coming from a German State Functionary. It states that the present state of Turkey, as represented by an eye-witness, is most melancholy. In Romelia, those who have heretofore called themselves Christians, believing that the Russian power was to be permanent, had rejoiced at the appearance of the Russians, whom they considered as their deliverers. On the Russians withdrawing these people will again fall under the dominion of the Sultan, who will put his head quarters at Adrianople, and erect scaffolds, no doubt. Some confidence, however, is entertained, that Russia will not abandon them to the vengeance of the Porte; but will strictly enforce the stipulations of the Treaty in favor of the Christian population. The ruin and dissolution of the Turkish army and empire is considered as without parallel. The regulars threw away their arms in whole bodies. The irregular troops fled with their arms. Near Constantinople a body of about twenty-five thousand fugitives had assembled, whom the Sultan would not venture to admit to the city. In the villages and towns the women were seen running with cries of terror about the streets, to save their children.

The Times, of October 27th, contains the "*Separate Act,*" as the before unpublished Treaty between the Turks and Russians is called. It was received at too late an hour, however, for publication this evening. This act relates to the re-enactment of the treaty of Ackermann, especially with reference to the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The first clause proposes the necessity of giving "to the administration of these provinces a more durable basis, and one more in harmony with their true interests." By this article, the two Hospodars are to enjoy their dignities for life, instead of seven years. They are to govern within their respective principalities, as they and their Divans may think proper, without the shadow of interference from the Porte, or any of its officers. The Porte surrenders every thing on the left bank of the Danube,—soil, cities, fortresses—even to the privilege of permitting so much as an individual Mahomedan subject of the Sultan to reside there, or to retain, beyond the term of eighteen months, one foot of land, however acquired. Establishments of troops are to be kept up by the Hospodars, independently of the Sultan; and they are at liberty to draw *Sanitary Cordons* when and where they please, along the Danube. The Turkish government is forced to relinquish all claim to contribution in corn, provisions, cattle, timber, and other articles in kind, which it has heretofore received from those principalities.—In lieu of these contributions, an annual tribute in money, the amount of which is to be determined hereafter, is to be paid, but no call is to be made, until two years after the evacuation of those provinces by the Russians—which evacuation will not take place until Turkey has paid up the whole amount of the indemnities—which payment she is not expected to make within ten years. Finally the Turk binds himself to confirm every administrative measure which the Russians may have adopted during their military tenure of those provinces, provided such decrees do not infringe upon the rights of sovereignty of the Porte.

The London Morning Journal, a paper violently opposed to the administration of the Duke of Wellington, contains the following paragraph:—

The voice of public distress calling upon his Majesty's Ministers to re-assemble Parliament, and take into consideration the deplorable state of the country has, we have reason to know, been attended to by our gracious Monarch. His Majesty has determined that the desperate situation of affairs shall no longer be left to the capacity of the Premier and his cabal—that the effects both of our foreign and domestic policy shall be made the subject of legislative inquiry—in a word, that the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business shall not be delayed beyond the first week in January!

Frontiers of Wallachia, Oct. 5.—No movements have yet taken place in the Russian army, but it is still expected that the corps of Count Pahlen will occupy Wallachia, and another, commanded by General Kisselow, Moldavia. The provisional Committee at Bucharest, already making contracts to provide for them. According to advices received by the Divan, another corps of reserve, of 4000 men, will arrive the 1st (13th) inst. by way of Rimmick, from Russia. The continual arrival of war stores and provisions, proves sufficiently that Russia intends to secure for a long time the possession of the Principalities. All accounts for some time past, show plainly her intentions. The Russian Engineers are measuring the ground all over the county, and the number of inhabitants and their property are noted. We are, on the other hand, quite in the dark respecting our future position with Turkey.

"Advices have been received from Krajova, that a body of Turks have passed the Danube between Orsova and Widdin. After the conclusion of peace had been announced at Adrianople, they committed great excesses and many robberies on the other side of the river.

"The cases of plague in this neighborhood become every day more scarce; but at Krajova the disease is stated to be still very alarming."

Turn out at Oldham.—For some weeks a misunderstanding has existed betwixt Messrs. Gould and Cooper, of this town, and their spinners; in consequence of which the latter gave notice to leave off work. Messrs. Gould and Cooper wished to pay the Manchester rates, which are so much for the score of hanks, whilst at Oldham they pay by the dozen. The former would, in fact amount to a deduction from their workmen's wages; they therefore resisted it, and left their work in a body. Thus the Manchester "turn out" is still operating, and it is probable that one of the consequences will be a series of struggles throughout the whole of this district.

Oldham paper.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

About four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday se'night, a lady and gentleman, with a female attendant, arrived at Blackwall in a carriage, and went on board the Soho, Edinburgh Steamer, lying there, which was about to proceed on her passage at eleven o'clock that night. The lady appeared to be about 23 years of age, and was most elegantly dressed; she wore a large black veil, which she kept close over her face, and the gentleman wore a splendid cloak, and seemed to be about the same age as the lady. The gentleman desired that the greatest care and attention should be paid to the lady, that she should have a cabin for her own accommodation, and gave particular instructions to the stewardess to be in constant attendance upon her, as she was *enciente*, and her *accouchement* was near at hand. The manner of the parties, and the profound privacy with which the gentleman gave these instructions, excited very considerable curiosity, and very curious rumors soon became prevalent. The gentleman remained with the lady some short time, and then went on shore, leaving her on board and her female servant. At about six o'clock the lady was taken alarmingly ill with the pains attendant to ladies in her situation. Messengers were immediately despatched ashore for medical assistance, and Drs. Percival and Beale, of Blackwall, immediately went off to the *Soho*, where they found their patient in a very ill state, and *accouchement* hourly expected. The medical men remained with her; and although they conversed occasionally, still they could not learn what she was, or even her name, and the female attendant was dumb to all the interogatories as to the rank of her mistress. However, from her elegant and accomplished manner, there could be no doubt entertained but that she was of superior rank in life. She continued in the greatest agony till about twelve o'clock at night, when she gave birth to a fine boy. The unfortunate lady now became worse, and her medical attendants announced her to be in great danger. The consequence was, that the passage of the *Soho* did not take place, and a communication was secretly made, through an unknown channel, to the friends of the sufferer, who continued to get worse and worse every moment, of which she was perfectly aware, and expressed herself sensible of her dangerous situation, yet never for a moment hinted that she wished any of her family to be sent for.—She remained in this state till five o'clock in the morning, when an alarming change took place, and it was considered necessary to call in farther assistance, and Dr. Baillie was immediately sent for, and that gentleman, with Drs. Percival and Beale, held a consultation as to the state of their patient, and the result was, that all hopes were given up of her recovery, and about six o'clock, the unfortunate lady expired. Just before her dissolution, we were informed two ladies and a gentleman, muffled up, evidently for the purpose of avoiding recognition, arrived, and were very deeply affected.—They removed the infant, and placed it under the care of a respectable woman, living at No. 9, Cotton Street, Poplar, where it remained until the funeral, which took place on Wednesday. The body was placed in a handsome coffin, and the name engraved on the plate was "Alice Hope, aged 23 years." The body was removed in a hearse and pair, followed by one mourning coach, in which were Dr. Beale and another gentleman, to the new church at Poplar, where it was interred.

London Times.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL THE TAVERN Property in Brownsville, occupied at present by James Searight, and lately by George Gibson. This property is well situated for business. If not sold, it will be rented, and possession given on the 1st day of April next.

GEORGE DAWSON,

December 8—3t. *Brownsville.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed his "Musical Repository" to No. 19 Market street, where he has for sale two splendid PIANO FORTES, from the manufactory of Loud & Brothers.

The subscriber will always keep a supply on hand, and will also furnish Pianos upon orders.

Old Pianos received in exchange at a fair price.

W. C. PETERS,

December 8—tf. *Professor of Music.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ANDREW M'FARLANE, deceased, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, are requested to make immediate payment: those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

ROBERT M'FARLAND, Ex'r.

Near Williamsport, Monongahela.

December 8 1829—4t.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

LOOK HERE!

I WILL LET, on Perpetual Lease, that valuable property in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on the east corner of Wood and Second streets, between Second and Third, 56 feet front on Wood street by 60 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Second street by 75 feet deep. Proposals will be taken, after paying a certain portion of money in hand. In case the above is not complied with, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, I will then lease it for the term of three years.

I also offer for sale, on reasonable terms, that valuable LOT OF GROUND, 60 feet front, in First street, running through to Second street, between Wood and Market streets.

☞Information can be had, by calling on the subscriber, at No. 120, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE.

Nov. 13—tf.

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.

67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blackemith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

Scheme No. 8. Odd and Even.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, November 26, 1829.

WE have the pleasure to present herewith Class No. Eight, for 1829, of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE! The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th December.

HIGHEST PRIZE

☞*TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!!*

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize	of 10,000	Dolls is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1,000	Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 500	Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize	of 300	Dolls is	300 Dolls.
1 prize	of 200	Dolls is	200 Dolls.
5 prizes	of 100	Dolls is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 50	Dolls is	500 Dolls.
30 prizes	of 20	Dolls is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 8	Dolls is	800 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 6	Dolls is	600 Dolls.
6,000 prizes	of 5	Dolls is	25,000 Dolls.
5,250 prizes, amounting to			40,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks!—The whole payable in CASH, which, AS USUAL at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62 cents.

☞ ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Direct to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

Baltimore.

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

December 4, 1829.—4wi.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street; 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street,

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's course and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

DEBTORS TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will please call and pay off their respective dues, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, as no longer indulgence can be given.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE,

Nov. 13—tf. *No. 120 Second street*

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Wholesale Dealers in English, French, and American DRY GOODS, invite the attention of buyers residing in the Western States to visit this market. It is our intention, and also that of several respectable houses in this city, to open a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

early in January next, and for cash or approved paper, the prices will be as low, if not lower, than can be had in any other city. Their assortment will consist of the following articles:

Broad Cloths, blue, black, and fancy colors;
Cassimeres, do. do. do. do.
Together with a general assortment of Trimmings for tailors;
Blankets, rose, point, and duffield;
Flannels, white, red, yellow, and green;
Bocking and Floor Cloth; Baizes;
Prints of every description;
Ginghams, 4-4, 9-8, and 6-4; an extensive ass't;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
Tambour'd and loom-sewed do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Muslin Robes; Tartan Plaids;
Blue and Brown Camblets; Plaid Camblets;
Black and assorted Bombazetts;
Circassians and Merino Cloths;
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose;
Cambric and garment Dimities;
Bang-up and Fancy Cords;
Drab and Olive Beaverteens;
Sinchews, Sarsnetts, and Silk Handkerchiefs;
Gros de Naples, Gros de Indes & Florence Silks;
Garnitures; Satin and Lasting Ribbons;
Black and Colored Crapes;
Satinetts, blue, and blue and black mixed;
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings;
Domestic Plaid and Stripe Ginghams;
Leghorn Hats, by the case or dozen;
Paper Hangings.

☞ In addition to the above, a great variety of articles not enumerated.

CUSHMAN & FALCONER,
No. 185 Pearl street, New York.
December 8, 1829—1mo.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

No. 144 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS of *English and French Lace Goods*, invite respectable dealers from the Western States to visit this market. During the whole months of January and February, they will have a full assortment of all the varieties of these articles which are required in the country trade.—They have been exclusively *Importers* for above twenty years, and do not buy any thing here; and, therefore, they profess to be able and willing to supply their customers on the best terms.

It has, heretofore, been the practice, in this city, not to prepare for spring sales till the beginning of March; but, from a desire to cultivate the trade of the western states, there is now an increasing disposition to make early importations; and several of our principal houses have taken measures to have extensive assortments of staple and fancy dry goods against the middle of next January.

Responsible gentlemen, who bring satisfactory letters to any respectable house here, will be introduced at once to the best houses in every department, and to all the facilities of our oldest and most valued connexions.

The following are the principal articles that we import:

English Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertings;
French do. do. do.
Bobbinetts, white and black, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4;
do. do. Figured;
Bobbinett Veils, 4-4 and 5-4, black and white;
Capes, Collars, Collaretts, and Half Hdkfs.;
Pelerines and Ladies' Caps;
Gimp Laces and Edgings;
Quillings, from ½ inch to 7 inches wide;
Mechlin Lace; Purling; Tatting, &c.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1829—1mo.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞ Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the very valuable Works, situated on Cheat River, in Monongalia county, Virginia, well known as "Jackson's Works." This establishment embraces a Furnace, Forge, Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, Grist and Saw Mill.

With these works will be sold a large quantity of Farming Land, river bottom. Also, three or four thousand acres of Woodland.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. JOSIAH JACKSON.

December 1—3*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.

A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufactory of J. Biddle & Co.

Nov. 20—tf.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
J. ANDREW SHULZE,
Governor of the said Commonwealth,
to William Caven, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has happened in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the resignation of William Wilkins, Esq. who was elected in the sixteenth district, a member of the twenty-first Congress.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the Constitution of the United States, and of the act of the General Assembly, passed the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, I, J. ANDREW SHULZE, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this WRIT, hereby commanding you, the said William Caven, to hold an election in the said county of Allegheny, on the third Tuesday, the 15th day of December next, for choosing a representative of this Commonwealth, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required and enjoined to hold and conduct the said election, and make a return thereof, in the manner and form as by law is directed and required.

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburgh, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-fourth.

By the Governor. C. BLYTHE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act directing the mode of filling vacancies in the representation of the state in the House of Representatives of the United States, it is enacted and directed that, when the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue his writ, commanding the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the county or counties composing the Congressional District where a vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States may happen, to hold an election to supply such vacancy, said Sheriff or Sheriffs shall give fifteen days previous, due, and public notice, throughout said county or counties, of the time and places of holding such elections.

And whereas, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has by his writ, given under his hand and the great seal of the state at Harrisburgh, commanded me to hold an election on the *third Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December next*, to supply the vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, created by the resignation of William Wilkins:

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in obedience to said writ, do make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the THIRD TUESDAY (FIFTEENTH DAY) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein,

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river, to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, east of Wood-street, and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached hereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," are also to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the City of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to a point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence south-eastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his south eastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's hill, thence to the south eastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning; are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township, are to meet at the house of John Kerr, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, farm, up to Willet's on Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audly M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township, are to meet at the house of John Charles (now occupied by Mr. Mitchell) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township (excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh) are to meet at the house of Wm. R. Graham (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of Wm. Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house, late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot.

One person to serve as MEMBER OF CONGRESS, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Wilkins.

And whereas in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed on the 18th day of February, 1805, it is directed that when any vacancy shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, in the representation of the people of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, the election to supply such vacancy shall be holden and conducted in the same manner and under the care and regulation of the same officers who conducted the next preceding annual election, subject to the same penalties as are or hereafter may be inflicted on delinquent election officers.

Also in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 3d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the third Tuesday in December next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 15th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

November 20—4t.

☞ *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.* ☜

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, in Lots to suit purchasers, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about One Hundred and Forty-Two Acres, lying on the Four Mile Run, in Pitt township. The Tract has been subdivided into Lots and Lanes, a diagram of which may be seen, and all other information had, upon application to either of the undersigned.

T. B. DALLAS.
W. W. FETTERMAN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20—6t

NOS. DRAWN in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 13 for 1829:

19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57

☞ Three Prizes of $1,000, one of $600, two of $200, besides many of inferior note, have been presented and paid by G. A. COOK,
Ag't for Yates & M'Intyre.

Managers' Office, No. 68 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1829.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CLASS NUMBER 14. FOR 1829.
To be drawn at Philadelphia.
On THURSDAY, December 17, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	4,210	4,210
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
29	200	5,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	20	22,440
11475	10	114,750
13395 prizes		$273,760
20825 blanks—34220 tickets		

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Nov. 20, 1829.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES,

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster*, 3 *feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Clothing, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

WHOLESALE

QUEENSWARE,

Glass & China Warehouse,

WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

ON SALE

At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

For Sale,

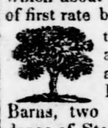
A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

☞ **A FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.



☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

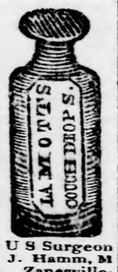
HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*

October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.



WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison, (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

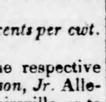
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets.



Inqure of
CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER.
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street. Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

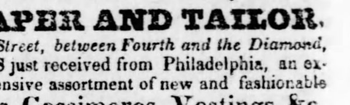
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the



above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 79, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

GEORGE GOLDER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs. John Dillon & Son,
Mr. James Raguet,
J. S. Copeland,
D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*

E'Kee Clark & Co.
Richard Bowen,
Mason & M'Donough,
Job D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*

Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*

Col. Noah Zane,
Knox & M'Kee,
Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*

A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829—1y.